Mr. Carmack Succeeds in Having Edward Atkinson's Statement, Which the Philippines Committee Declined to Hear, Printed in the Record of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- In the Senate this morning the bill which was vetoed by the President for a right of way to the Arizona Central Railroad Company was reported back from the Committee on Public Lands with a recommendation that it do pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was placed on the

A resolution was offered by Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) calling on the War Department for information as to the concentration order of Brig.-Gen. Bell and as to the massacre order" of Brig.-Gen. Smith, and whether such orders were authorized or approved by the Major-General commanding in the Philippines. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Philippines Committee, intimated that he was favorable to the resolution, but would like to examine

it. It went over till to-morrow. The bill for a Philippine temporary government was taken up and Mr. Patterson (Dem., Col.), a minority member of the Philippines Committee, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to permit Major Gardener, formerly Civil Governor of Tayabas, to return to the United States immediately as a witness before the committee. The preamble to the resolution refers to the action of the committee on the subject as a *partism

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution and to the use of the phrase "partisan vote."

Allison (Rep., Ia.), a member of Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.), a member of the Philippines Committee, ridiculed the whole movement in regard to Major Gar-dener as an effort to "decorate" him by having him cabled for "post haste." Know-ing and believing that Major Gardener could come to Washington long before the final adjournment, he was not willing to send a cable for him to come in hot haste in advance of his regiment.

haste in advance of his regiment. Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.), spoke of the importance and gravity of the report which Major Gardener made to the Secre-

which Major Gardener made to the Secretary of War and which the Secretary of War and which the Secretary of War had deliberately suppressed," and said that to refuse to have him summoned simply meant that the committee was not to have the benefit of his testimony.

Mr. Patterson said that if it were a fact that in one province one-third of its population had gone into their graves on account of war, famine and sickness, the Senate ought to know the details which brought about such a horrible result, and Major Gardener would be able to throw light on the subject. As Civil Governor of Tayahas, he had been instructed to make a report to the President of the commission, and he had sat down in the field of his labor and observations and penned his report in a straightforward, uncolored manner.

straightforward, uncolored manner. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Philippines Committee, said that no witness asked for by the minority had been refused asked for by the minority had been refused except one who wanted to give his opinion on the Philippine question, although he had never been in the Islands (meaning Mr. Atkinson.) As to Major Gardener, he (Mr. Lodge) desired to have him here and to hear his testimony. He thought it much better, however, that Major Gardener should return with his regiment.

Mr. Carmack said that much of Gen. MacArthur's statement had been made up, not from anything he had seen or learned

MacArthur's statement had been made up, not from anything he had seen or learned at the Philippine Islands, but was an academic easay and historical disquisition and he said that where that had been allowed in the case of one witness it should not have been refused in the case of another (meaning Mr. Edward Atkinson). He made up for this exclusion by sending to the clerk's desk to have read a statement by Mr. Atkinson. At first Mr. Lodge objected to having the Atkinson pamhplet read by the clerk, and then Mr. Carmack prepared to read it himself, and Mr. Lodge withdrew his objection. It was headed 'Brief of Statement to Be Made by Edward Atkinson Before the Committee

on the Philippines. After some little progress had been made in the reading it was arranged that the paper should be printed in the Record

without reading, and then the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up and its consideration resumed at the point where it had been left off yesterday. Having progressed so far as page 83 (a little over half) the bill went over and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WORK OF THE HOUSE

The Agricultural Hill Passed -- District of Columbia Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- After holding the boards intermittently for a week the Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1903 was passed by the House to-day practically as it came from the Senate in which it originated. The appropriation for public road inquiries was increased from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and an amendment was Inserted directing the Secretary of Agriculthe Division of Statistics with the Weather

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was next taken up under a resolution. making in order as an amendment thereto a provision for the collection of a personal operty tax in the District of Columbia. It was explained that this was necessary to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures authorized by the bill.

Mr. hitt (Rep., Ill.), reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution asking the Secretary of State to inform the House whether or not the Government of Russia is making discrimination against Australian and Jerusteen. tion against Americans of Jewish descent

Rear Admiral Evans Soists His Flag on the Battleship Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, April 30 Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers reported to the Navy Department by telegraph to-day that Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, his second in command, had arrived at Yokohama from the United States on April 27 and had bulated his flag on the battieship Kentucky on the following day. In his despatch Admiral Rodgers said also that Commander Urish R. Harris had been nesigned to duty as temporary flowerner of the United States Naval Reservation at Olengape, on Subig Roy, Lageon

MACARTHUR ON PHILIPPINES. GEN. SMITH'S MASSACRE ORDER Says Withdrawal of American Troops Would Result in Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gen. MacArthur's statement as to affairs in the Philippine Islands was continued this morning before the Senate Philippine Committee. He set out by an amplification of his statement of yesterday, that the withdrawal of American authority from the archipelago would result in absolute anarchy. Under American influences the result would be, he thought, the moulding of the body politic into a consistent, self-supporting commonwealth. He thought that the Philippine archipelago ought to be re-tained as "a tuitionary annex." "There," he added, "the people of the United States would plant their institutions; there they would establish their commercial power, and there they would combat for political

supremacy."
Senator Culberson mentioned the fact that yesterday Gen. MacArthur assumed the responsibility for Gen. Funston's method of capturing Aguinaldo, and asked him whether he did so without conference with the authorities at Washington.
"Oh, yes," the General replied, "they knew nothing of it, except to this extent: Funston was under orders for the United States, and I cabled that I was keeping him for the particular purpose of capturing Aguinaldo."

him for the particular purpose of capturing Aguinaldo."

"Was it Funston's plan or your plan?"

"The plan was Funston's. It was brought to me and I considered it very carefully."

At the executive session which followed the vote was taken on the minority proposition to summon Aguinaldo. Sixto Lopez, Mabini and other Filipino leaders, and by a party vote the motion was defeated.

The minority members will offer in the Senate a resolution for the appointment of a committee of Senators to visit the archipelago for the purpose of taking testimony with the object of delaying action on the Philippine Government bill until the committee makes its report.

OWNERSHIP OF CUBAN SUGAR.

Henry O. Havemeyer to Appear Voluntarily To-day Before the Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- Henry O. Havemeyer. President of the American Sugar Refining Company, and Mr. Mount, a buyer in Cuba for the company, will appear as witnesses to-morrow morning before the Senate Sub-Committee on Relations with Cuba. Mr. Havemeyer was not summoned, but comes voluntarily to testify as to the ownership of the Cuban sugar crop. The hearing will be open to the press associations, and after Messrs. Havemeyer and Mount have been heard the committee will consider the question of asking other witnesses to appear, among them the Treasurer and other officials of the Sugar Trust. It is understood that Mr. Havemeyer is perfectly willing to tell the committee just what the company's books show with re-gard to the ownership of the Cuban sugar

series to the ownership of the Cuban sugar crop.

Senator Teller, the author of the resolution under which the committee is acting, says it will make no difference to him what the Sugar Trust officials say, for he cannot be convinced that they do not own or control, or can if they want to, the whole product of the Cuban plantations. Mr. Teller will endeavor to induce the committee to summon witnesses from Cuba, but it is not thought that this will be done.

The committee has not yet taken up the

The committee has not yet taken up the matter of framing a Cub in Tariff bill, but the time is not being wasted, as the question cannot be considered in the Senate while the Philippines bill has the right of way.

NO FENCING OF PUBLIC LANDS. Interior Department to Enforce the Law Against Ranchmen.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The Interior Department is taking steps to enforce strictly the order, which has been in force for some time, prohibiting ranchmen in the far west from fencing in large areas of the public domain for grazing purposes. In several cases within the last year fences enclosing such areas have been torn down by Government office s, in compliance with orders from the Interior Department. As told in THE SUN this morning, the subject was discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the reason being that complaints are constantly being received from small settlers, who suffer some hard-ship on account of the unlawful operations

of the ranchmen.

President Roosevelt has taken an active interest in the matter. He does not wish to discriminate against any particular class of interests, but the fencing in of pasturage lands is against the interests of the poorer settlers. Accordingly the Interior Department will enforce the law to the letter. The cases complained of are in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and several Southwestern States and Territories.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Their National Congress Begins Its Ses sions in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution met this morning, at the new Willard Hotel, with about two hundred delegates in attendance. The opening exercises conture, prior to June 3), 1903, to consolidate sisted of an introductory address by Noble D. Larner, President of the District Organization S. A. R., and speeches by Commissioner MacFarland and President Walter S. Logan, President-General of the S. A. R. The business meeting was then held and a committee on credentials appointed. A message was received from President Roose message was received from President Roosevelt announcing his intention of being present at the banquet on Friday evening. In the afternoon the delegates and visitors went sight-aceing about the Capitol. Tomorrow they will go to Mount Vernon, where a tree from the battlefield of Lexington, presented by Mrs. Sarah Bowman van Ness, will be planted. The presentation speech will be made by Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City chapter D. A. R. Regent of the New York City chapter D.A. R.

Pica for Haggage Inspectors Who Were Dismissed by Collector Bidweil.

WASHINGTON, April 30 - Representatives Pugsley and Bristow of New York called on the President to-day in behalf of about fifty baggage inspectors in the customs service of that part who were distributed over a year ago by collector Bidwell. It is contended that some of these two were distributed unjustly and that the (iv) Service Contributed in to longer has jurisdiction for the reason that more than a year has empsec. It is in the power of the Proposite to lacue an order continuing the eligibility of the men under continuing the cligibility of the men under continuing the condideration has taken the matter under condideration. has taken the matter under consideration

HE ACTED UNDER GENERAL OR-DER 100, OF 1863.

Rules of The Hague Peace Conference Are Based on Principles Laid Down in That Order Which Says Troops Who Give No Quarter Shall Receive None

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- General Order 100 of 1863, which Gen. Jacob Smith says was his authority for issuing instructions to his officers to use retaliatory measures against the insurgents in Samar, is fully indorsed by Secretary Root and the President. It is believed that the action of several members of the House Military Committee yesterday in seeking to adopt a resolution calling for all orders sent the officers in the Philippines, was intended to bring out an approval by the War Department of Gen. Smith's conduct. While the officials say that no special orders for retaliation were cabled to Gen. Chaffee they admit that General Order 100 was republished to the army in the Philippines several times and practically became a handbook in the possession of officers and men. At the same time they approve of this order in its entirety, including the sections relating "Martial law, military necessity and retaliation."

Last February Secretary Root in a communication to Congress replying to a request for information bearing on charges of cruelty, quoted from this order, showing the Department's instructions to the officers in regard to the treatment of prisoners. It was acknowledged then that General Order 100 had been freely circulated, and there is no intention now to shirk responsibility for its issuance. The order is noteworthy as a digest of the rules governing armies in the field and was used at The Hague Peace Conference in the discussion of the rules of war to be observed by the nations then parties to the conference. The rules finally agreed upon by the delegates were largely based on the principles laid down in that order. It was the subject of argument before the Supreme Court in the famous Milliken case, and the Court's decision affirmed the legality of the order. Officers of the army say that retaliation was not resorted to in Samar until after thorough investigation of the Balingiga massacre, in compliance with section 28, which says that "Retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence, and the character of the real occurrence, and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution." It was fully demonstrated that the Samar insurgents violated all rules of war in their wanton murder of the soldiers at Balingiga, and this alone is construed by army officers to justify Gen. Smith in retaliating "as a manner of preterior particular in the case of preterior particular in the case of preterior particular in the case of preterior and the case of preterior particular in the case of preterior in the case of preterior in the case of preterior in the case of the

to justify Gen. Smith in retaliating "as a means of protective retribution," to quote the words of the order.

The method of applying this punishment is not prescribed in the next paragraph of the order, which says: "Ever since the formation and coexistence of modern nations and ever since wars have become great national wars, war has come to be acknowledged not to be its own end, but the means to obtain great ends of state, or to consist in defence against wrong." That there shall be no limit to the means to acconsist in defence against wrong." That there shall be no limit to the means to ac-complish this end the paragraph adds: "And no conventional restriction of the modes adopted to injure the enemy is any longer admitted. There are other sections of this remark-

able order which apply most directly to the case of Gen. Smith and Major Waller. The principle is laid down that "all troops of the enemy, known or discovered to give of the enemy, known or discovered to give no quarter in general or to any portion of the army, receive none." It is pointed out by friends of Major Waller that it was well known that the insurgents at Balangiga gave no quarter, and that under this section Gen. Smith was warranted in directing that no quarter be given the enemy. That punishment by death in retaliation is authorized by the order for offences less than murder is shown in section 58, which provides that "if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of their army it would be a case for the severest retaliation," and that as "the United States cannot retaliate by enslavement, therefore death retaliate by enslavement, therefore death must be the retaliation for this crime."

GARDEN PARTY FOR CHARITY. Bazaar-Miss Root at a Tobacco Stand.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- There was a picturesque scene in the old garden at tached to the Spanish Legation this afternoon. Diplomatic and official society participated in a bazaar for the benefit of a local charity. The stands kept by the girls of society, with Miss Root at their head, were canopied with dogwood flowers, and the most artistic effects were had by mingling with the green-vined and flowering plants gay umbrellas, under which refreshments were served and arti-

cles sold. The \$200 worth of tobacco contributed to Miss Root by one of the members of the Tobacco Trust brought many times its value from the young diplomats and beaux of Washington. Miss Root's booth was by far the most successful of all, and the wooden Indian that has posed for years as the typical sign of the tobacconist was on hand to add realism to the occasion. Pipes, cigarettes, cigars and pouch tobacco were also sold. Miss Root was assisted in disposing of her wares by Mme. de Margerie, wife of the Secretary of the French Embassy, and by Mrs. Olmstead and Mrs. Ned Mitchell.

Another unique feature of the garden party was the restaurant over the stable. Tobacco Trust brought many times its

Another unique feature of the garden party was the restaurant over the stable, the loft having formerly served as a studio and later for offices of the Spanish Legation. Among the prominent women who were interested in the garden party were Mrs. Richard Townsend, Baroness Hengelmuller, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Crackanthorpe, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Patten, Miss Leiter, Moss Strong, Miss Louise Horstmann, Countess Cassini, Mrs. Heary May, Mrs. Corbin, Miss Warder and Miss Wetmore.

Diplomatic and Consular Representation to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 80 - Provision for diplomatic and consular representation of the United States in Cuba is made i an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill proposed to-day by the Senats Committee proposed to-day by the senate Committees on Foreign Relations. The amendment creates the following offices and salaries Minister to Cura. \$17,000, with an addition of \$1,000 for rent of a legation incertary, of Legation, \$1,000 heacood freerestary, \$1,000 Consul-Ceneral at Havans, \$5,000, Consule at Circlington and Santiago, \$3.000 earth, and at Mataman, \$2.500

PRAISE FOR PORTO RICANS. They Found No Difficulty in Answering Civil Service Questio

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- Dr. George W. Leadley, chief of the Record Division of the Civil Service Commission, who has been in Porto Rico for the last two months applying the civil service system to the classified positions in the Government service on the island, and who has just returned to Washington, speaks enthusiastically of the manners, morals and mental gifts of the average young Porto Rican. Those who took the examina-tions, he said, were an orderly, well behaved and intelligent set of young men, who appeared to find no difficulty in comwho appeared to find no difficulty in comprehending the questions put to them and in answering according to established form. Predictions were freely made, Mr. Leadley, says, that the Porto Ricans would not be able to answer questions on the subject of geography of the United States, yet one of the competitors turned in a perfect paper on that subject and the rest of the natives did as well as the Americans.

icans.

Dr. Leadley says that one delightful thing about the holding of examinations on the island is that the opinion is never heard expressed that "the man with a pull" will get the job. The natives, he says, have absolute faith in the integrity and honesty of the system, and have no thought that political preferment has any weight.

ROCHAMBEAU CEREMONIES.

French Visitors May Land in This City Programme for Their Entertainment. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- As the French ship Gaulois, which is to bring the visitors to America to attend the Rochambeau cerenonies, cannot safely enter the harbor at Baltimore, where it was thought she would remain during the visit of the party, either Fort Monroe or New York, probably the latter, will be selected for the landing. The rest of the programme for the enter-

The rest of the programme for the entertainment of the visitors is fast assuming form. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give an elaborate dinner in their honor on May 23.

The formal ceremony of unveiling the statue will occur at 11 o'clock on May 24.
Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has been chosen orator of the occasion, and Gen. Brugère will make a speech, to which Ambassador Cambon will respond. French music will form most of the programme and French and American flags will wave side by side. On May 27 the distinguished visitors will be taken to West Point and thence to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and various other points of interest. A trip te Mount Vernon is also included in the programme.

NEGRO COLLECTOR AT SAVANNAH The President Appoints J. H. Deveaux,

Formerly Collector at Brunswick, Ga. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- J. H. Deveaux, negro, was appointed by the President to-day Collector of Customs for the port of Savannah. He made a fine record as collector at Brunswick, Ga., under President Harrison's administration, and in the office at Savannah, which he now holds. The only opposition to Deveaux's reappointment was on account of his race. When President Harrison was asked to appoint him at Bruns wick many leading white citizens indorsed Deveaux heartily. Some of these same citizens opposed Deveaux on account of his color when it was proposed to appoint him at Savannah. But two Presidents have decided that, as between Brunswick and Savannah what is savere for the google and Savannah, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

OFFICE FOR H. CLAY EVANS He Is to Be Appointed Consul-General at London to Succeed Mr. Osborne.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- A procession of sad-eyed statesmen walked up the White House stairs and down again to-day. Each had a candidate for the office of Consul-General to London, but learned, what some General to London, but learned, what some of their even more previous colleagues learned yesterday, that H. Clay Evans of Tennessee gathered the persimmon yesterday morning the moment it was ripe. It is a fact, although not generally known, that if President McKinley had lived Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio would have succeeded Consul-General Osborne, who had intended to resign to deborne, who had intended to resign to devote himself to the interests of a patent device of his own invention.

STAG DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE. The President Entertains Men Who Were

on His Staff When He Was Governor. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- President Roosevelt gave a stag dinner to-night in honor of the members of his staff when he was Governor of New York in 1900. The guests were Assistant Secretary Sanger, Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Capt. David S. Iglehart, Col. William Henry Chapin, Lieut.-Col. Edmund P. Cottle, Major William Wilson, Capt. George Albert Wingate, Capt. James Madi-son Andrews, Capt. Adrian W. Magher, First Lieut. William Livingston Flanagan, First Lieut. Robert Kelly Prentice, Second Lieut. J. Wray Cleveland, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Brooks Fry and Mr. Wadsworth.

Consul at Callae, Peru, Removed. WASHINGTON, April 30.-William B. Dickey

of New Orleans, who reached New York few days ago from Callao, Peru, where he was United States Consul, will not return to that post. The State Department, after an investigation of charges of irregularities in his accounts against Air. Dickey, decided to declare the consulship vacant, and Charles V. Herdliska of the District of Columbia. Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, has been transferred to the place. Mr. Dickey was appointed Consul at Caliao by President McKinley in June, 1897.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 30 - The battleship Indiana and the training ship Dixio have arrived at Hampton Roads and the receiving ship Richmond at Norfolk in tow of the tug Hercules. The gunbeat Belena has called from Shanghal for Kinkiagn, and the training ship Aliiance from St. Thomas for Porto Delization.

Army and Navy Orders. WARRINGTON, April 20. Thear army orders were

continue the dec. It particularly the property flags, brake of allow as for if you daily a season flags, see the daily a season for the see the particular of the see to make the floodstand program Apolitics Agreements and for afternoon days in the best the will be included againing the season flags to the season for the season flags to the season for the season flags to the season for the season flags to the season flags t

REPORT NINE OF THEM. The Argentine and Jamaica Treatics Rejected-The French Treaty Approved by a Vote of 6 to 5-None Likely to Be Ratified by the Senate.

SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES TO

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day ordered favorable reports on the pending reciprocity treaties with France, Barbados, Turks and Caicos islands, Bermuda, British Guiana, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Nicaragua, and adverse reports on those with Jamaica and the Argentine Republic. The committee recommended the ratification of the eight first named, with the addition of an amendment providing that they shall not take effect until approved by the House.

The rejection of the Jamaica treaty is due to the opposition of the citrus fruit growers of Florida and California, the treaty giving a reduction in duty on oranges and lemons coming into the United States from the coming into the United States from the island. The Argentine treaty was opposed by the wool and hide interests because of the reduction on those articles.

The Dominican treaty was reported to the Senate some time ago and is now on the executive calendar. The time for the ratification of the treaties with Nicarsguand Foundary has already expired, but

and Ecuador has already expired, but they can be revived by diplomatic nego-tiations.

The vote on the treaty with France was 6 to 5, with Senators Bailey of Texas and Fairbanks of Indiana absent, while and rairbanks of indiana absent, while the Argentine treaty was rejected by the same vote. The Jamaica treaty was ordered adversely reported by the unanimous vote of both Democrats and Republicans. At the executive session of the Sonate, later in the day, the treaties were severally reported and placed on the calendar.

and placed on the calendar.

It was not expected any of the treaties would receive favorable action at the hands of the committee, as it is well known that the leaders of the Senate are opposed to the ratification of any of them. day's action was taken, it is said, at so far as the Republican members of the committee are concerned, for the effect it might have on the Cuban Reciprocity bill, so as to make it appear that Cuban reciprocity would not be an exceptional case.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS

Sibley Wanted to Be Ambassador to Italy -The Pressure for Office.

WASHINGTON, April 80 .- Representative C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, who made a speech in the House of Representatives last Monday bitterly attacking the conduct of the American army in the Philippines, was a disappointed applicant for appointment as Ambassador to Italy. He applied for the place, but found that the President had already decided to appoint Henry White, First Secretary of the American Embassy at London. Notification has been received from the present Ambassador to Italy, George V. L. Meyer of Massachusetts, that he will arrive in America in the latter part of May to open his campaign for Representative in Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts district in place of William H. Moody, who will become Secretary of the Navy to-morrow in place of John D. Long. As soon as Prof. Meyer's resignation is received Mr. White's appointment will be announced.

The household effects of the late Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court vere sold at auction yesterday at the house, 21 First street, which for thirty years was he residence of Justice Field. Everything in the house was sold. The books compos in the house was sold. The books composing Justice Field's fine library were disposed of some time ago at private sale. A bedroom suit of furniture of walnut and marble, said by the auctioneer to have been purchased in Europe at a cost of \$1,500, went for \$75. The walnut desk used for many years by the late Justice brought \$12. A framed photograph of the United States Supreme Court as it was constituted in 1897 brought \$1.25 and pictures of the judicial friends of Justice Field were sold at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1.50.

An Assistant Secretary of a Department, peaking of the awful pressure for office. particularly on the part of the army of dismissed census office clerks said: "The tales of distress we hear every day would melt hearts of stone. Weeping women come in here dragging their little children with them and pour tales of starvation into my ears. Men call every day who tell me ears all night for lack of a bed. Just this morning I gave a temporary job to an old man who a few years ago was a millionaire. He at-tended the Minneapolis Convention in his special car. Some of the Senators who had been his guests on that trip came to me with him and begged me 'If there is a God in Israel' to give him something to do. He is earning about \$2 a day."

The youngest baby that has been seen in the White House since one of the Cleveland children was born there, paid its respects to the President yesterday. The baby attracted a good deal of attention in Mr. Roosevelt's office, where about a dozen persons were waiting. The President was passing around the room, exchangwas passing around the room, exchanging a few words with each caller. The baby was carried by its mother, who was introduced by Representative Bishop of Michigan, and it cried nearly all the time until the President came forward and shook hands with it. Then it stopped Directly afterward Senator Millard of Nebraska presented six cowboys, some of whom were acquainted with Mr. Rooseof whom were acquainted with Mr. Roose-yelt when he was a ranchman in the far West

James R. Garfield, the new member of the Civil Service Commission, who entered upon his duties yesterday after a call at the White House, has the desk formerly used by President Rossevelt when a member of the commission. Mr diarfield will make his home in Washington with his sister. Mrs. Stanley Brown, on Massachusetts avenue.

latirman of the Republican Congressions Campaign Committee, left Washington to-day for Atlantic Chy for a stay of about ten days. Mr. Baisback, who resourly suffered a sewere fillions, in still very weak and will devote no attention to bestmess during his stay

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES. RHEUMATISM CURED

By Driving Out Uric Acid Poison From the System. Permanent Cure Can Be Effected, But First the

KIDNEYS MUST BE HEALTHY. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout and All Forms of Uric Acid Poison Are Results of

Kidney Disease, and Can Only Be Cured by Getting Direct at the Seat of the Trouble,

WARNER'S SAFE CURE the Only Positive Cure for All Diseases Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Blood,

"Sandwich, Ill.—After a delay of months to be sure that a cure of my rheumatism of over a year's painful suffering had been effected, I desire to assure you that so far as I know anything of myself I am well. I am persuaded that Warner's Safe Cure did it. I believe that the medicine will do all that it claims to do, if the patient will to do, if the patient will follow the instructions to the letter.—(Rev.) I. VII-LARS, Pastor M. E. Church. YOUR URINE

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand 24 hours; if there is a reddish sediment in the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see particles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are dis-eased and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys for

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is purely vege-WARNER'S SAFE CURE is purely vege-table and contains no narcotic or harm-ful drugs; it is free from sediment and is pleasant to take; it does not constipate; it is now put up in two regular sizes and is sold by all druggists, or direct, at 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE. Warner's Safe Pills taken with Warner's Safe Cure move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good" as Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of kidney disease during the last thirty years. It is prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidney, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Sun. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many contreatment of each disease, and many con-vincing testimonials free to any one who will write.





White Canvas (rubber soles).....1.98 WHITE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS at 79c. They are white Chev lot, with separate cuffs, and worth 1.50.

Tan Negligees, 1.49, with pleated bosoms, worth 2.00.

afternoon. The

Fancy Scotch Madras Negligees, 98c. and 1.49. UNDERWEAR. Imported Balbriggans, 49c., worth 75

White Lisle (American), 49c., worth 75. Derby Ribbed (fancy colors), 98c., worth

Fancy Socks (lace effects), 25c. pair. Fire Damages a Church.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 30. - The Church

of the Redeemer of this city was partly

destroyed by fire this

loss will amount to about \$3,000.

Thin people need JOHANN HOFF'S

EXTRACT. It makes rich red blood and healthy flesh. It is the greatest nutritive tonic known for half a century.

Insist upon Johann Hoff's Extract and take some of the cheen substitutes offered as just as good. They have building but their cheens one to accumuming their EISNER & MENDELSON CO.

RAISING A

When a person faints away in a stuff m, the medicine needed is fresh air. Nature supplies the remedy, and all theman has to do is to apply it. Nature car raise the window to let the fresh air in T is the duty of man. He raises the windo the invigorating air reaches the nostrils



A little child can apply the remedy as well

No man would be foolish enough to claim that it was he who revived the patient but men often say they cure people of sickness by giving medicines out of a bottle. don't do anything of the kind. It is Nature who does the curing. She furnishes the medicine, and all a doctor can do is apply it Every sickness, every disease, every pai can be cured if you apply the proper remedy, for there is a remedy for everything just a sure as you're born. Nature has supplied millions of plants and herbs and roots, and every one is meant for some particular pur-pose. The trouble is that we haven't found out what they are for. It may be thousands of years before we do find out.

The most that any doctor or any man can accomplish is very little. All that can be done is to give Nature some slight assistance, just as in the case of raising the window to et in fresh air to a fainting person. The endency of Nature is to heal the injured, estore the sick and strengthen the weak Most ailing people would get well anyhow without medicine. But the slight help that ve can give makes recovery quicker. A fainting person, you know, would revive WITHOUT fresh air, but WITH it the recovery is immediate.

Omega Oil alone will not stop pain, but it helps Nature stop it.

Omega Oil is intended by Nature to overcome pain exactly as fresh air is intended to overcome faintness. No one can tell why fresh air brings back the senses any more than we can tell why Omega Oil stops pain. But we know that in each instance the air and the oil accomplish a certain result beyond question.

Omega Oil is a vegetable liniment to be rubbed into the body through the pores of the skin, after first bathing the ailing parts with Cmega Oil Soap. It helps to overcome pains in the neck, shoulders, arms, back, hips, legs, knees, ankles and feet. You should remember that the location of the pain is of little consequence. A pain is nothing but a pain, and a remedy that helps to cure a sprain, the neck, will also help to cure it in the feet or anywhere else.

And that is precisely what Omega Oil will do .- Adv.



MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP is not only the best soap that baby ever had, but it is the best coap ever made for grown folks, too. It is the best for the complexion, best for the hands, best for the scalp, best for curing most skin eruptions. It serfices the roughest hands, makes the skin soft as velvet, improves any complexion, no matter how fair.

Large sized cakes, 15 cts.; small size. 5 ets., at all druggists.

If you have a sixth disease that is due to f the blood, or to an inactive liver to see Munyon's Blood Cure and Munyon's live is conjunction with Munyon's kild loan. If you have Bloodmatism try is the unantime care, if you have a congur-

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